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SOURCE Documentary as indicated. (Information specifically requested.)

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE
LENINGRAD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, USSR

"Mineral Metabolism. Calcium Level in Arterial and Venous Blood in Various Kinds of Fever," M. T. Zinov'eva, Leningrad Med Inst

"Byull Eksper Biol i Med" Vol 21, 1946, pp 70-2

In bacterial fevers no change in Ca level occurs at first, while after 2 days there is a drop in both arterial and venous Ca. In salt or chemical (dinitrophenol-induced) fevers the Ca level in arterial blood shows a rise, falling to normal on return of temperature to normal; in amino fever (induced by extract of spoiled meat) the blood Ca continues to rise even after fall of temperature, although little if any rise occurs while the fever is at its height.

"A New Method for Standardizing Tincture of Aconite," A. A. Petropavlovskaya, Second Leningrad Med Inst

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol 9, No 6, 1946, pp 47-52

Sensitivity of guinea pigs to the emetic and hiccoughing effects of aconite tincture (I) and aconitine (II) permits accurate assays without the expense of killing the animals as in the U.S.P. method. Veratrine and strophanthidin have a similar effect at about 20 times the dose of I; apomorphine and nicotine do not. Guinea pigs tested every 5 days for 5 months retained

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their sensitivity, which is impaired by a deficient diet but not by exposure to cold.

"Finding Alkaloid-bearing Folk-medicine Plants in the Transbaikal Region," R. S. Efros, Leningrad Med Inst

"Farmatsiya" Vol 9, No 5, 1946, pp 22-3

The Transbaikal medical expedition of 1936 collected 30 plants not recorded in literature as alkaloid-bearing. *Hypecom erectum*, var. *typicum*, and *Daphne crassifolium*, contain alkaloids (not intensified). The total yield of N bases from *H. erectum* was 0.18 percent of weight (dry basis); natives use the plant as an analgesic, and *D. crassifolium* as a fly repellent.

"Nitro and Amino Derivatives of Dibenzopyrene," I. S. Ioffe and L. S. Efros, First Leningrad Med Inst

"Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii" Vol 16, 1946, pp 111-16

Dibenzopyrene was dissolved in PhNO₂ and treated with HNO₃ in PhNO₂ solution; the solvent was concentrated to yield 5-nitrodibenzopyrene, melting at 262-72°; boiling with PhNH₂ gave aminodibenzopyrene (I), melting about 310°; its derivative melting about 350°. Dibenzopyrene in PhNO₂, treated with BrNO₃, gave 5,10-dinitrodibenzopyrene, melting at 346-80°; this, heated with boiling PhNH₂, gave 5,10-diaminodibenzopyrene, melting at 360-80°; di-Ac derivative melting at 440°. Nitration of I in PhNO₂ gave 5-nitro-10-acetylaminodibenzopyrene, melting at 311-24°; its fusion by boiling with PhNH₂ gave 5-amino-10-acetylaminodibenzopyrene, melting at about 357°, which on acetylation gave a product identical with that obtained by acetylation of the diamine described above.

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